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IOLA, ALLEN COUNTY, KANSAS, FRIDAY, JUNE 13, 1902.

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Editorial Correspondence

Washington, June 3.—As most of the readers of the REGISTER know, the interruption of these letters for the past ten days has been due to the fact that I have been absent from Washington, attending a state convention at Wichita, Kansas, in which I had more or less interest. The thought that has been uppermost in my mind as I have journeyed half across the continent and back again is: What a magnificent country this is. From one end of the journey to the other—from the wooded hills of Maryland, and the blue mountains of Pennsylvania, across the low slopes of Ohio and the level reaches of Indiana and Illinois, through the hill country of Missouri and out onto the plains of Kansas, it is simply one vast stretch of beauty and fertility of contentment and prosperity. It is small wonder that the fortunate and happy people who possess this fair land should have built a nation surpassing all others in wisdom and wealth and power. With so goodly a heritage it would have been to our shame if we had not done what we have done, and every American ought to thank God every day for the "land which the Lord, our God, hath given us."

The last vote which I cast before taking my leave of absence ten days ago was for the Shattuck immigration bill, the purpose of which is to throw more rigid restrictions around admission of foreigners into the United States. The chief contest in connection with the measure was the proposed educational test amendment—a provision requiring that no immigrant should be admitted unless he could read in some language. Of course, children, and old men and women, parents of the bread winner of the family, were excepted from this provision. I have no hesitation in letting it be known that I voted for this amendment, and for all other amendments having for their purpose the greater restriction upon foreign immigration. I voted with particular satisfaction for the section absolutely prohibiting the admission into this country of any foreigners who believed in or taught the doctrine of anarchy. It is hoped that the passage of this bill, particularly the educational feature of it, will result in shutting out a large number of Italians and other immigrants from Southern Europe who have rarely proven themselves to be good citizens. So long as we are to retain friendly relations with the other nations of the world it is of course impossible that we should absolutely prohibit all of their subjects from coming to our country. We certainly have a right, however, to protect ourselves from ignorance, pauperism, disease and crime, and the new bill does that a great deal more effectively than any laws we have heretofore enacted. That such a measure is timely and necessary seems to be abundantly shown by the fact that of the 488,000 immigrants who obtained admission to this country in the year 1901, 117,585, or nearly 25 per cent, could not read or write in any language. Some of the best of our American citizens are of foreign birth; the object of this is to exclude those who never would become good citizens.

The President of the United States has made a discovery which has been made by a great many Republicans of lesser note before him, and that is he cannot make a patriotic speech on Decoration day without giving grave offense to many members of the Democratic party. The President was the principal orator at Arlington last Friday, and a lot of Democratic leaders here in Washington, in company with nearly all the regular Democratic newspapers, have been throwing several different kinds of fits ever since about the "rank impropriety" with which he "took advantage of a sacred occasion to make a political speech." It is not the first time, however, that the Democratic party has taken a position which makes it impossible for any orator to talk common, every-day patriotism without seeming to reflect on that party, and the President is doubtless entirely willing to leave to the country the question as to whether a defense of the army and a rebuke of those who unjustly assail it is an inappropriate subject for a Memorial Day address. That he had no doubt in his own mind is clear enough by the vigor and directness of his language. He did not hesitate to admit that there had been individual cases of shocking cruelty on the part of our soldiers in the

Philippines, and he was earnest in his declaration that they should be punished, yet he declared that these cruelties were wholly exceptional and had been shamelessly exaggerated, and that they furnished less occasion for wholesale condemnation of the army than the lynching of a Negro in the United States furnishes for denouncing all the people of the community in which it occurred as murderers and outlaws.

This is the way in which he paid his respects to the Carmacks, the Rawlinses, the Tillmans and the Dubois:es. The guilty are to be punished, but in punishing them, let those who sit at ease at home, who walk delicately and live in the soft places of the earth, remember also to do them common justice. Let not the effortless and the untamed rail over-much at strong men who with blood and sweat faces years of toil and days and nights of agony, and at need lay down their lives in remote tropic jungles to bring the light of civilization into the world's dark places. The warfare that has extended the boundaries of civilization at the expense of barbarism and savagery has been for centuries one of the most potent factors in the progress of humanity. Yet from its very nature it has always and every where been liable to dark abuses.

It behooves us to keep a vigilant watch to prevent these abuses and to punish those who commit them; but if because of them we flinch from finishing the task on which we have entered we show ourselves craven and weaklings, unworthy of the sires from whose loins we sprang. There were abuses and to share in the Civil war. Your false friends then called Grant a "butcher," and spoke of you who are listening to me as mercenaries, as "Lincoln's hirelings." Your open foes—as in the resolution passed by the Confederate congress in October, 1862—accused you at great length, and with much particularity, of "contemptuous disregard of the usages of civilized war;" of "subjecting women and children to banishment, imprisonment and death;" of "murder," of "rapine," of "outrages on women," of "lawless cruelty," of "perpetrating atrocities which would be disgraceful to savages;" and Abraham Lincoln was singled out for especial attack because of his "spirit of barbarous ferocity." Verily, these men who thus foully slandered you have their heirs today in those who traduce our armies in the Philippines, who fix their eyes on individual deeds of wrong so keenly that at last they become blind to the great work of peace and freedom that has already been accomplished.

Those are straight, strong words, and it is little wonder that the men at whom they were aimed flinched and winced and are very angry at the "impropriety" of the President in luging politics into a patriotic occasion; but who is there among those who read the REGISTER—the most patriotic people I verily believe that there are anywhere in all this land—who will not say that the words are true; and that they needed to be said?

Washington, June 5.—I have already in these letters called attention to numerous instances in which the President has anticipated Democratic criticism, and of his own motion taken the action which they were about to demand. The latest instance was in relation to the charge that the British government was maintaining a military post at Chalmette, Louisiana, where men were being enlisted in the British army, and war supplies and material forwarded to South Africa, all in violation of the neutrality laws. The allegations touching these matters were made the subject of a great many violent speeches from the Democratic side of the House of Representatives, in which it was charged in effect that the administration was acting as an ally to Great Britain in its war against the Boer Republics, and was practically helping to defeat the struggling burghers. President Roosevelt said nothing, but he quietly detailed Colonel Crowder to proceed to Louisiana and investigate conditions there, to ascertain whether the neutrality laws were being violated. In a message to Congress yesterday, the President transmitted Colonel Crowder's report, which is very elaborate and complete, and which proves conclusively that nothing has been permitted or done at Chalmette which was not entirely consistent with the uninterrupted practice of this government toward foreign belligerents. This government has always maintained that its citizens have a perfect right to

carry on their business in time of war as in time of peace, and that it is not a violation of the neutrality laws to sell supplies of any nature, even arms and ammunition, to any belligerent. At the beginning of the century, when war was being carried on between England and France, Thomas Jefferson, then Secretary of the State, declared: "Our citizens have always been free to make, vend, and export arms. To suppress their callings because a war exists in foreign and distant countries in which we have no concern hardly would be expected."

And that principle has been so steadily maintained, not only by this government, but by all other nations, that it has come to be recognized as one of the established facts in international law. It is undoubtedly true that British officers did establish themselves at Chalmette, La., and that they purchased a very large number of horses and mules, which are shipped to South Africa; but no evidence was discovered whatever to show that any attempt was made to enlist men for the British army, or that the station at Chalmette resembled in any degree a military camp or post. All shipments that were made from the port of New Orleans to South African ports were made upon vessels chartered by the British admiralty under ordinary commercial conditions. Incidentally the interesting fact is developed that from October, 1899, to March, 1902, the purchases by the British government aggregated in value \$17,939,350, a total of 98,087 horses and 75,108 mules having been bought and shipped.

This report following hard upon the news of peace in South Africa, robs the Democracy of another issue and leaves them floundering about in their usual aimless fashion. Incidentally it suggests the query as to where Webster Davis will go now, and what will become of his \$180,000 book.

Among other items on the agricultural appropriation bill is one of \$20,000 for conducting experiments in the manufacture of cane syrups. Naturally the greater part of this appropriation will be expended in the South, where the growing of cane is one of the principal industries, but upon my personal request the Secretary of Agriculture has agreed to send a competent expert to Kansas for the purpose of experimenting with our sorghum cane. I have asked him to conduct the experiments at Fort Scott and Iola, as there is what is known as a diffusion mill at Fort Scott, while Mr. Claiborne's factory at Iola uses the old style and common milling process. It is a matter of some satisfaction to know that this request will be complied with, because an improvement in the quality of sorghum syrups manufactured in our state which would advance their grade and enhance their value would in the aggregate add largely to the income of Kansas farmers.

More than a year ago I addressed a letter to the Director of the United States Geological Survey, asking that he make a detailed survey of the oil and gas region about Iola. At that time no appropriation was available for this work, but the matter has not been lost sight of, and I am now in receipt of a letter from the Director advising me that he has made plans for the survey asked for, and that work will be commenced as soon as the new appropriation becomes available. The results of this work will be published as soon as the survey is completed, and it would certainly seem as if the book would be one of great interest and value to all who are engaged in any way in the use or production of gas and oil.

As the close of this long session approaches it is interesting to note the "dead wood" that has accumulated on the various House calendars. The records show that about 12,300 private bills have been introduced, of which less than 1200 have been reported, and perhaps fewer than 800 passed. This leaves over 11,000 unreported private bills which were proposed for the relief of all sorts of persons for all sorts of things. While the total number of bills, public and private, introduced in the House has been about 14,500 there have been made 1,940 reports. That leaves about 12,500 bills that have not been deemed worthy by committees of a report.

An idea of the subjects about which the most general interest centers may be had by noticing the fact that there have been introduced thirty-eight bills relating to mails and postage, 304 for public buildings, 140 to change pension laws, 50 for monuments and statues, 20 on trusts, 38 relating to the tariff, 108 relating to churches, 10 on

bankruptcy, 48 for bridges, 21 on the currency, 42 for changes in the constitution, 9 for the exclusion of the Chinese, 8 for pure food, 102 relating to Indian Affairs, 17 upon interstate commerce, 12 for the restriction of immigration, 18 on irrigation, 9 on mines and mining and 25 on anarchy.

THE CENTENARY OF WEST POINT

From the Kansas City Star.
The centenary celebration at West Point calls the attention of the country to this really remarkable military school. Founded when the nation was an insignificant power it has developed with the country and its reputation today is more than national. Few persons appreciate the achievements of this institution. The roughness and rawness of material is poured into the hopper to come out at the end of four years transformed into men who are a credit to the country. The magnitude of the task is appalling. The boy who gets his congressman's indorsement for a cadetship is pretty certain to have the making of a man in him. He is strong physically and of good mental ability. But he is apt to have an overweening sense of his own importance, he is frequently of uncouth appearance and careless habits and he probably has little training in that self-control so necessary for the man who is to be placed over other men. Yet West Point will turn him out disciplined, self-controlled, capable of concentrating his mind, with a high sense of honor, a good address—an officer in short, in whom any country in the world might take pride.

Naturally, the four years' course that accomplishes this task is not a child's play. The West Pointer does not reach the skies on flowery beds of ease. "They make you study like a dog," complained one overborne cadet, "and when you're not studying you're drilling, and the rest of the time they're punishing you because you didn't turn your washbowl upside down or sew a button on." In West Point there is really a struggle for existence and only the fittest survive. More than half of those who enter usually fall by the wayside.

One of the important factors in the making of West Point is the training of the "plebes" by the upper classes. During his first year at the academy the brash young hero of his congressional district has most of the conceit knocked out of him. He begins to learn self control and to understand the code of honor by which an officer of the United States must live. For instance, one bumptious youth who brought to the academy clippings from his home newspapers about himself was obliged to learn them by heart and recite them every day to his tormentors. He developed a dislike for printed eulogies. Others are cured of other faults in various ways. It is a rough experience, perhaps, but war itself is not gentle.

In its long career West Point has gathered glorious traditions which help in the educative process. "Think what it means," said a graduate of '86 "to have the same waiter, as I did, who waited on General Grant, forty years before." The historical associations of West Point are among the sources of its success. Just at this time they will be emphasized. But the country need not substitute the past for the present in its feeling for this fine old school.

Leavenworth Times: The election in Oregon while not as complete a Republican victory on the face of the returns as could have been wished, has not enlivened the Democrats over the congressional elections. They made strong claims before the election but they are not boasting now. There is no reason why the Republicans should lose in the congressional elections this fall. The people are satisfied with the administration of President Roosevelt and the Democrats have so disgusted the people by their brutal attacks on the army that any attempt on their part to change the issues at this late day will meet with worse than failure. They started their campaign against the army hoping that it would be a popular thing for the congressional contests but realizing their mistake they hope to retrieve their losses by stirring up the tariff and trust questions. There is no call for a tariff change. The people are satisfied and the Republicans are the only ones who have ever had a word to say about the trusts.

Leavenworth Times: Another horrible outrage has been perpetrated in the Philippines. Five American cavalrymen, who, while decorating the graves of their dead comrades were captured by a band of Philipinos,

willfully made their escape as they were being taken into the mountains. It is time for Mont Hoar and Pelee Bryan to spout again.

Kansas City Star: The death of the Kansas centenarian, "Uncle" Matt Robin, in Saline county at the age of 105 years seems to have been timely and fitting. He was spared to see the greatest floods in Kansas, and as there was no prospect of any such wet weather again within the next hundred years, it seemed time for him to go.

KANSAS CLIPS AND COMMENTS.

Deliverance is the name of a village in Osborne county.

The Kirwin Independent will hereafter be a "straight-out" Republican paper.

Irish Creek, in Marshall county, is a community made up of twenty-two Irish families.

Marshall county has a town named Waterville which the late rains has made very fitting.

Atchison is building up a hope that President Roosevelt will be its guest at the corn carnival.

The Atchison Globe says that no railroad round house is equipped with lightning-rods; that no railroad man believes in them.

Jewell County Republican: "How can a pond that has been dry and deserted for ten months assemble a million frogs in one night?"

H. C. Loomis, the new commander of the G. A. R. in Kansas, is working to take a big delegation to the national encampment in Washington.

Charley Allison is planning to issue a daily addition of the Chanute Globe. Chanute already has two daily papers. But Allison sees room for another.

During May Topeka ate 65,000 pounds of meat less than during the same month a year ago. The food inspector's fees dropped from \$245 to \$194.

The Topeka school board is up against a deficiency and is talking of making over the protests of the school teachers, a 20 per cent reduction in salaries.

The Manhattan Republic must be an agricultural paper. In the current number it has pieces about Miss Mustard, Mrs. Fielding, Mr. Coffey and Mr. Turnipseed.

Pearl Brown, a little girl in Parsons, tried to open a 44-caliber Winchester cartridge with a hatchet to "see what was in." The doctor hopes to save the other eye.

Concordia has come forward with a citizen who claims to have climbed to the top of Mount Pelee in 1894 and predicted at the time that some day it would tear loose and play havoc.

Kansas farmers continue to invest in automobiles, but they continue to shy at Panama hats and patent leather shoes as they would at an offer to purchase Trego county shale lands.

The proposition to build a new school house at Troy was carried by a vote of 386 to 4. Troy should secure a group picture of the quartette that voted in the negative and keep it for future reference.

A Butler county candidate has a scheme. In his canvas he carries a man with him who can handle a plow and when a farmer is hailed the man takes the plow while the farmer talks to the candidate. That ought to get a man an audience if anything would.

The Kansas Agricultural college has graduated twenty-two men who, instead of going back to the farm, drifted into the newspaper business. A few of the unfortunate became journalists and the others, by dint of hard endeavor, became newspaper men.

The Fredonia Citizen tells of a cyclone that destroyed two barns, tore up fifty young apple trees, broke a porch, lifted a third barn from its foundation and killed a cow. This is alright except the cow, but beef and beef these days and cyclones are inflicting real damage when they kill cows.

Blooded stock item from the Highland Vidette: "What is the pedigree of your calf?" asked a would-be buyer of a farmer. "Well," said the farmer, "all I know about it is that his father gored a book agent to death; tossed a justice of the peace on top of the barn and stood a lightning rod man on his head in a fence corner. His mother chased a female lecturer two miles one day. If that ain't pedigree enough to ask \$4 on you needn't take him."

A young man in Minnesota who was born in Rooks county, Kansas, wrote to the officials of the county to learn the date of his birth, as his parents did not keep a record. Neither was there any record in the county. The Stockton Record thus comments on the neglect: "If he had been the descendant of an imported horse or a pedigreed bull, or had been born into a litter of Poland China pigs, his birth and antecedents would have been faithfully recorded, but being a human being that duty is left for the recording angel on high to perform. The whole earth does not know when this immortal soul commenced its mundane pilgrimage, unless some faithful newspaper man at Stockton chronicled his arrival."

K. C. Journal: We observe that Y. L. Hwang is lecturing in Iola. It must be dreadfully hard to get the hwaog of such a name.

HERE AND THERE

Big Sale on all hats at Miss Priboth's. Commencing June 12.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Lincoln, of Gas City, an eight-pound boy.

The Model grocery has moved to the Hub building, south side of the square.

David Bedell went to Harrison, Arkansas, to look after some mining properties.

Born, Saturday June 7, to Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Stewart, of 506 south State street, a son.

All \$5 hats go at \$4, \$4 hats for \$3, \$3 at \$2 at Miss Priboth's. Commencing June 12.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Bert Bertman, of south Fourth street, a son, Saturday June 7.

Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Sauer returned to their home in Chanute after a visit here with Mrs. Nettie Simpson.

Miss Theo Robinson and Miss Jones came down from Emporia where they have been attending school.

The Wells Fargo Express Co., has a new wagon on their route here now. It is a thing of beauty and built to stand all kinds of wear and tear.

Cal Hall, Curley Cadden, E. E. Butler and W. E. Jones left for Pueblo, Colo., where they expect to find work and spend the summer.

Oscar Pingree, formerly a member of Co. D, 20th Kansas, is here from Pittsburg on a visit. He is a candidate for county clerk in Crawford county.

Probate Judge Smith Monday united in marriage Edward Boone and Sadie A. Jones, both of Humboldt. He also issued a license to Cyrus M. Schooley, Ft. Morgan, Col., and Etta R. Hill, of Elsmore, Kansas.

Capt. Ives, of Baldwin, who owns considerable property in Allen county, is in town Monday. Mr. Ives used to live in Allen county a few years ago and has many friends who are always glad to see him.

Washington correspondent in Topeka Capital: Congressman Scott and Jackson each introduced resolutions in the House from the Industrial Council of Pittsburg, Kas., favoring the passage of the Grosvenor anti-union bill.

Mr. R. Ziesing, who left some weeks ago for Michigan to recuperate from his too-close confinement at the acid works, returned home Saturday. He is far from well yet and will take his family with him to Michigan and remain until he is fully recovered.

Mr. Miller, a well driller of Moran, and Prof. Cline-Smith, of the Gas City schools, have formed a partnership known as the Real Estate and Oil Company. They have rented rooms 7 and 8 in the Bartels building in this city and will soon open for business.

The funeral of Mr. W. G. Allison, an account of whose death is printed elsewhere in the REGISTER was held Monday at 10:30 from the residence, Rev. Mr. Culbertson, officiating. The services were attended by a large number of the friends of the deceased.

E. M. Chambers, a young man from New Wichita, Texas, who attended business college here some time, but was taken ill with pleurisy some time ago and has been at the hospital for several weeks, was taken to his home in Texas Monday by his father who came after him.

Mrs. George Bedell appeared in court Monday with her sister and was granted a divorce on the ground of desertion, there being no opposition made by the defendant. Mrs. Bedell is making her home in Kansas City, and expects to dispose of her interests here and depart.

Chanute claims to have landed the carbon plant which first sought a location here. W. T. McDade represented the company and is said to have leased 1100 acres of land. The plant is supposed to cost \$60,000 and to employ ten men, producing a ton of carbon black daily. This will be done by burning gas under conditions where perfect combustion is not possible. Coffeyville and Independence both claimed to have landed the Heller and Felton glass plant.

The Gas City State Bank building is being rushed forward as fast as possible, but it is not yet known when it will be ready for occupancy. Bank supplies have been ordered and as soon as possible the bank will open for business. The officers of the bank will be as follows: E. K. Taylor, president; J. P. Rensberg, John D. Rensberg, vice-president; cashier; Directors: E. K. Taylor, J. P. Rensberg, John D. Rensberg, S. Phillip Coblenz and J. Anna Rensberg.